(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2591.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1796.

MANHEIM, *June* 15.

THE attack of yesterday lasted until five o'clock in the evening. It appears to have been very serious—the cannon and musketry, the sabre and the bayonet, were all employed, and the cavalry were warmly engaged. The French took, lost and retook, a redoubt upon the Rhinebach—and they must have lost many men, for the soldiers were obliged to pass the water with their guns over their heads, and under the fire of the Austrians. The attack extended all the way from Rheingersheim and Lipstein, opposite Oggersheim. The French in the morning dislodged the Austrians from Frankenthal, but in the afternoon the post was retaken from them.

This morning every thing is quiet—the Austrians have concentred their position between Mundach and the old redoubt of the Rhine. The French have it in contemplation to employ the Imperialists in such a manner here as to prevent their detaching troops to the Lahn.

June 16. Last night a variety of skirmishes took place among the out-posts, on the side of Mundah, in which the Austrians were successful.

The following article is official.

"The intrenchments in front of Manheim and Mundenheim being completed, general Wurmser, in the night of the 15th, stationed a sufficient number of troops in them for their defence. The remainder of the detachment which occupied the position from Rheingenheim to Frankenthal, have passed the Rhine to take possession of the ground that is marked out for their encampment."

June 17. The action on the 14th June was very bloody. On each side the greatest obstinacy was evinced, but the loss of the French was infinitely more considerable than ours; for after having been driven from several redoubts, which they scaled three different times, our cavalry pursued them to a great distance. In the environs of the Rhebusse, the ground is covered with dead bodies.

The head quarters of general Wurmser are at Schwetzingen. The troops, which on the night of the 13th, repassed the Rhine, are going to Schwetzingen. The intrenched camp upon the left bank of the Rhine, is defended by 150 pieces of cannon, and by a great number of troops extended from Manheim to Rheingenheim. The French since yesterday, have occupied Oggersheim and Frankenthal.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, *June* 15.

According to letters from the left bank of the Rhine, the French were not at Worms on the 13th. On the 14th, one of their patrols shewed themselves on the Pfedersheim road.

MENTZ, *June* 16.

Every thing is quiet in our environs. The enemy are not seen within 3 leagues of us. It is on the side of Bingen they approach the nearest. Their detachments advance beyond the Sieg, levy contributions on the villages, and then return.

WETZLAR, *June* 16.

Yesterday was an alarming day, but it ended fortunately for us, as the French were compelled to retreat. Wetzlar, Francfort, and the neighbouring country, are now delivered from the enemy.

The following is the account of the bloody action:

"Yesterday at noon a cannonade began near our town. The French made two false attacks on Lenu and Wehrdorff, of both which places the Austrians had again possession. General Werneck immediately sent a reinforcement to Wehrdorff. About two in the afternoon, the French under generals Lefebvre and Grenier, attacked the town from the side of the forest of Aberberg, with 12,000 men. The Austrians had only their advanced troops and light troops on the side of the town. The affair was at first considered as of light importance, and Werneck, therefore, only brought up the regiments from the camp behind town. But these were not sufficient, as the corps of Werneck only consisted of 7 or 8000 men.

"The Austrians in the first two hours lost many brave men, but between four and five the archduke Charles arrived, and headed the troops himself. This inspired the soldiers with new courage, and turned the battle in our favour. Till seven o'clock the event of the day was doubtful. Had the Austrians been compelled to retreat, our city would have been exposed to the most imminent danger. Towards evening arrived three Austrian regiments, and about 7 o'clock 9000 Saxons. These decided the victory.

"General Werneck in person at the head of the regiment of Kinsky, forced up the mountain, took five pieces of cannon, and the Saxons, on the left wing, won. The heavy artillery also now came up, of which the Austrians had before been in want, and, about 9 o'clock the French were reduced to flight, and driven beyond Altenberg. To-day the Austrians are five leagues in advance. The event of this battle was of the utmost importance to this city, Francfort, and the whole neighbouring country."

Another letter, same date.

"Yesterday was to us a day of anxious expectation. At eleven in the morning we heard a firing of small arms and platoons in the Klosterwald, about half a league from this city. About one, the chasseurs of Saxe Weimer had dislodged the French from thence; on which the Austrian grenadiers, and the cuirassiers of Nassau, advanced, and a warm action, with a very heavy cannonade, ensued. About 5 o'clock the archduke Charles arrived, and brought up the grenadier post at the Galzenberg opposite Francfort. The victory was obstinately contested on both sides, until the Saxon cavalry arrived, and turned the scale in favour of the Austrians, and the enemy took flight.

"We are now all busily employed in bringing in the wounded Austrian soldiers.

"The archduke Charles gave us the pleasing intelligence, that we had nothing more to fear, as the French were retreating with the utmost precipitation. The Austrians are already at Sinn, four leagues from this place. Ten pieces of cannon and a number of prisoners have been just brought in."

Same date—ten o'clock at night.

"Our brave defenders are following up the advantages they have obtained with the utmost alacrity and resolution, and excite in us the hope of still greater successes.

"Fifty French fusileers have been brought in here, made prisoners at Herborn, four leagues from hence; as also seven chasseurs and a French commissary with his chest from Dillenburg. On the chasseurs alone were found 2000 Louis d'Ors. One train of artillery after another is now passing through this city towards Dillenburg and Weilbourg—The Austrians are at Lahnberg, three leagues from hence, on the road to Weilbourg—the latter town was yesterday morning evacuated by the French. As the French are already driven from the vicinity of Herborn and Dillenburg, the whole of the Austrian army will, to-morrow, pass the Lahn, in pursuit of the enemy.

"The Austrians have suffered considerably in the late actions; but the French still more—Some estimate the loss of the latter at from two to three thousand men killed, and from 1700 to 2000 made prisoners.

"It is asserted that general Lefebvre is among the prisoners."

P. S. The part of the Austrian army which is already on this side of the Lahn, continues to advance. The French have already retreated to Limbourg. The archduke Charles passed the last night here, his head quarters are at Weilbourg.

June 17. The following is a more particular account of the actions which took place on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, near this city and Altenberg.

Those of the 14th consisted chiefly of slight skirmishes without any formal attack, the French, however, were driven from Werdon, Berhausen, Fhrinhausen, Dalheim, and Kossenfort. All these places suffered much when they retreated.

On the 15th, the action began to be warm. The French, informed that Austrian reinforcements had arrived on the Lahn and the Dill, endeavoured to force the centre of the Austrians, and general Lefebvre undertook to do this with 29,000 men; for as he had commanded in the expedition of last September, he was well acquainted with the country. He therefore, on the 15th, in the morning, attacked the Austrians at Berhausen and Wehrdorff, and endeavoured to penetrate with all his force through the wood of Berhausen and Altenberg. The Austrian grenadiers, the regiment of hussars of Verzay, and the Saxon chasseurs, who had come up, opposed them. The French had erected masked batteries from the heights near the Lahn to Altenkirken, and made a terrible fire of cartridge shot and small arms on these troops, by which the Saxon chasseurs suffered exceedingly.

Field marshal lieutenant Werneck advanced to their support with the troops posted behind the town. The firing was terrible, and the Austrians began to give way in several places. The ground and the weather were both unfavourable to them; every thing was adverse, and a retreat appeared unavoidable. Such was the state of the affair at 17 in the evening, when the archduke Charles came entirely unexpectedly, on the full gallop, to the field of battle. During the hottest fire of cartridge shot, he rode through all the ranks, conjured the troops to hold out only a little longer, as reinforcements were on their march.

The Austrians now bravely sustained the enemy's fire; and immediately after arrived the Austrian troops from Weilmunster, and Nassbrun, and drew towards Konigsburg. At the same time the brave Saxon troops advanced by Rechtenberg to the field of battle, and also a number of pieces of artillery, of which the Austrians had before been greatly in want. Batteries were immediately erected, and a vigorous fire commenced. The Austrian and Saxon cavalry surrounded the wood, the infantry advanced against the batteries with bayonets fixed, seized them while the cavalry cut their way into the wood, and the French were obliged to retreat, and victory decided in favour of the Austrians about ten o'clock. Both sides have lost a great number of men. The cartridge shot was very destructive to the Austrians. The Saxons achieved miracles of bravery, and to them we are principally indebted for this important victory. Many French prisoners are not yet brought in—a wounded colonel of cavalry is one of the principal, twelve pieces of cannon have been taken. One Saxon regiment lost 18 killed, and 147 wounded; the Saxon chasseurs, however, have suffered most.

We have this moment received the news, that after the battle to-day, which lasted from four to six in the morning, the French were driven from Leun, Stockhausen, Biseberg, and Weilberg.

Yesterday the hussars of Blankerstein passed the Lahn, and made several prisoners.

FRANCFORT, *June* 16.

Eight P. M.

An estafette this moment arrived from Wetzlar, brings us news that the action yesterday was wholly favourable to the Austrians. The enemy, 18,000 strong, under general Lefebvre, was driven four leagues back, and four pieces of cannon were taken. The archduke's head quarters are at Neuborn, half a league from Wetzlar.

June 17. In the evening.

Letters from Wurges and Limbourg, dated this day, announce the French have entirely retreated from the environs of the Lahn. They added, that the Imperial army during the night made further progress.—At ten the next morning a heavy cannonade was heard at Limbourg—the enemy, to cover their retreat, cut up the roads and filled them with trees. The roads were full of shoes, coats, &c. belonging to the French.

June 18. Nine at night.

An estafette is at this moment arrived, with the news that the head quarters of the archduke Charles were this morning at Hackenbourg, the advanced posts of the Imperial army are already before Altenkirken. The retreat of the French army is very rapid. Several pieces of cannon, powder, powder waggons and baggage, have already been taken from them.

According to accounts received here this day, one column of the army of Jourdan is passing the Rhine at Neuwied, and the remainder retreating to Dusseldorf. The greater part of the army of the archduke is advancing beyond the Lahn. The communication is now open with Ehrenbreitstein, the blockade of which is raised.

A part of the French army has already passed the Sieg, on its retreat.

General Lefebvre has had his hand cut off by a Saxon horseman, and his brother is killed. The report that the general was taken prisoner is not confirmed.

SCHWALBACH, *June* 18.

Yesterday morning the Imperial troops who were in the environs of Limbourg, were put in motion for the purpose of proceeding to the other side of the Lahn.—

The Austrians proceeded directly to Montaubur, to pursue the enemy, who were in full retreat on that side.

The French also retired yesterday morning from Elms and Nassau, and were pursued by gen. Finck.

LUGANO, *June* 18.

It is the plan of the French to erect Austrian Lombardy into an independent republic. Nobility and titles are already abolished all over the Milanese. The French republic will, it is said, grant Pavia, with its territory and some other portion of Lombardy, to the king of Sardinia. It is certain, beyond any doubt, that a new army now forming in Piedmont, with the consent of the French, is destined to garrison a part of Lombardy.

COLOGNE, *June* 20.

General Lefebvre, whom flying reports announced to be mortally wounded, made prisoner, killed, arrived here on the 18th instant. He is indeed wounded, but his wound cannot be dangerous, for he walked about the town the same evening he arrived. He has already set off for Dusseldorf; his division and a quantity of baggage and artillery follow him.

June 21. The Austrians have arrived at Deutz, opposite this city. It is said they intend to carry the attack Dusseldorf. We hear this moment that Sommen of the army of the north, and several battalions of Hessians, marched from Holland to reinforce the French at Dusseldorf.

NEUWIED, *June* 20.

We have come off very well. General Ollivier, a worthy character, who commanded the French troops here, maintained a severe diſcipline, ſo that not the leaſt exceſs was committed. On the ſudden approach of the Imperialiſts the town was evacuated by the French. Several houſes were damaged by the cannonade of the Auſtrians, who firſt ſuppoſed the French ſtill at Neuwied.

SIEGEN, *June* 16.

The French, when they croſſed the Rhine, and as they advanced, made known by a printed proclamation that it was againſt their will that they again endeavoured to tranſfer the theatre of war on the right bank of the Rhine; but that the implacable pride of the German princes had forced them to that ſtep. They ſaid, they did not come as enemies of the inhabitants of this ſide of the Rhine, and would protect the property of all thoſe who did not fly from their homes; that the Germans ought to treat the French warriors as brothers, and the latter would not fail to do the ſame, it being ſtrictly enjoined to them; on the contrary, the emigrants ſhould alcribe the fault to themſelves, if the ſame protection was not extended to their property left behind.

According to the accounts from Siegeburg and its environs, the French really behaved very well. In this quarter they exact every where contributions. They have demanded 10,000 bls. of bread, 40 cows, 15 caſks of brandy, a great quantity of ſhoes, &c. from this town. The greateſt part of this contribution has already been furniſhed without having to this moment ſeen a ſingle Frenchman, except the bearer of the order. They have alſo tranſmitted a polite letter of that kind to the county of Wirgenſtein; but the bearer, a French horſeman, was ſeized with his letter by an Auſtrian patrol, and the order may therefore probably remain unexecuted.

BONN, *June* 20.

A bloody action was again fought yeſterday between Uckeroth and Altenkirken. The details given vary in ſome particulars, but they all agree that the French grenadiers and dragoons fought like lions, and that every inch of ground which the Auſtrians gained was covered with their own blood. General Kleber advanced during the day upon the enemy and continued his retreat undiſturbed towards night. About 300 wounded were ſent here the ſame day by general Kleber.

The corps of Kleber falls again back to its former poſition on the Wupper, whilſt the diviſions of Jourdan's army that had croſſed the Rhine, occupy already their former poſitions between Mentz and Coblentz.

The French attribute the check they ſuffered near Wetzlar to the great ſuperiority of the Auſtrians, who amounted to from 15 to 20,000 men, whilſt the diviſion of Lefebvre was not half ſo numerous.

FRONTIERS of ITALY, *June* 11.

The French columns who had advanced by way of Vicenza, and of which it was thought that they would attempt to attack the Auſtrian army in the rear, and to penetrate to Trident, have marched back again. In other parts, however, the French are ſtill penetrating towards Crain, and other parts of the frontiers of Auſtria. Kellerman's army, it is ſtill believed, will attempt to penetrate through the country of the Griſons, and by that means to turn the Auſtrians, to force them to retreat from the frontiers of Tyrol into the interior of the emperor's hereditary dominions, while other French troops will advance.

PARIS, *July* 1.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

The accounts from the commanders of the French armies in this direction, appear more regular and connected than thoſe on the German ſide; it requires little more than to arrange the official details according with the order of time, to follow up their unparalleled progreſs; private accounts ſtate that the French made an attack on the two ſuburbs of Mantua, St. George and Chariale. General D'Allemagne made himſelf maſter of the firſt, and general Angereau of the ſecond, and drove the Auſtrians into the town, but the French were afterwards diſlodged; that the Engliſh had ſeized ſix French veſſels laden with ammunition, under the Genoeſe fort Del l'Arma, which had occaſioned a repreſentation from Paypoul, and a meeting of the ſenate. That the Venetians were augmenting their land forces, and had recalled their admiral Gondelmero, with his fleet from Corfu to protect their commerce in the Adriatic, which had ſuffered much by privateers holding letters of marque from the French generals. That Salicetti had demanded a free paſſage for the French troops through his territory; and that the army of Kellerman was reported to be approaching the country of the Griſons, with an intention to co-operate with the other generals in their plans for penetrating the Auſtrian hereditary dominions, by the way of Tyrol. Beaulieu's army was poſted along from Ala, Cagliano to Roveredo and Trent, and marſhal Wurmſer was hourly expected to reſume the command, vice Beaulieu; the Tyroleſe were making the greateſt exertions to check the career of Buonaparte. Thirty thouſand men had been detached from marſhal Wurmſer's army to reinforce general Beaulieu. General Clairfait, it is reported, is to have the command of the Auſtrian troops in the Tyroleſe. Large reinforcements have alſo been ſent to ſtrengthen the French army in Italy.

Letters from Switzerland ſtate, that all the emigrants, without diſtinction of age or ſex, have juſt received orders to leave all the cantons before the firſt of Auguſt. The ſick and infirm remain till the firſt of September.

And a letter from Chambarry ſays, the Ottoman ambaſſador paſſed through that place, on his way to Paris, on the 25th.

From England there are few articles of a public kind that intereſt; government appears to entertain a ſerious alarm, on the ſubject of the armaments of Spain and the ſemblance of preparation for invaſion on the oppoſite continent. On the 2d July a large detachment was ſuddenly ſelected from the royal artillery, at Woolwich, embarked directly on the Warren, the ordnance tranſport, and ſailed the next day for Gibraltar. On the 10th of July, marquis Cornwallis inſpected the works at Landguard fort, and croſſed the harbour to Harwich; and in the evening viſited the camp conſiſting of the Hertford militia. The next morning ſet out to viſit the Eſſex coaſt.

LONDON, *July* 2.

We lay before our readers the laſt communication from Mr. Barthelemi to the ſtate of Baſle, dated 15th Prairial, June 2.

"Mighty lords,

"From authentic intelligence it appears, that the army under the command of Conde are on their march towards your frontiers, to reſume the poſition they occupied the laſt campaign: I cannot, mighty lords, refrain from calling your attention to the avowed object of that corps of emigrants, and admoniſhing you to deviſe the moſt effectual means for the maintenance of the neutrality of your territory, and to repel any aggreſſion that may be made upon it.

"I have reaſon to believe, that the meaſures you have already concerted with the confederate ſtate for this purpoſe, together with the reinforcements, compoſed of the Helvetic contingents, cannot fail to give the executive directory of the French republic the utmoſt confidence in the moſt ſcrupulous obſervance of the duties as a neutral country.

"You will not, I hope, mighty lords, miſtake the interference of the French government, when, in conformity to my inſtructions, I again ſolicit your attention reſpecting Conde's army. The only object I have in view on the preſent occaſion is, to preſerve the tranquillity of your canton, and an earneſt deſire to avert from your frontiers and of all the co-eſtates, thoſe calamities which to me appear the neceſſary conſequence of neglect, and the want of clear underſtanding at the preſent moment.

"The proper diſpoſitions have been made by our generals, all poſſible precautions taken on the confines of France to repel any aggreſſion that may be made by the enemy, after traverſing your territories, and ſhould this band of emigrants have the temerity, if deſpair itſelf ſhoud drive them to ſo forlorn an expedient, as to advance with arms in their hands to the very boſom of the French nation, they cannot by any poſſibility eſcape deſtruction. May God preſerve you. &c.

(Signed) "BARTHELEMI."

In a few days after the receipt of the above letter, M. Ochs, burgomaſter of the ſtate of Baſle, let out for Paris.

July 11. Paris dates of the 3d July mention, that authentic letters announce a freſh victory gained by Moreau on the right ſide of the Rhine, and that the emperor's cuiraſſiers were almoſt cut to pieces; that the ſiege of Mantua is carried on by 60,000 men. The king of Naples had obtained a ceſſation of arms, on condition of withdrawing his forces, land and naval, from the coalition. L'Eclair of the third July ſays, that the French had gained a ſignal victory, entered Friburg in the Briſgau: this appears to allude to the victory firſt mentioned in this paragraph. It was reported that Pichegru had taken part of Moreau's army, and was marching by Conſtance to cut off Beaulieu, enter the Tyroleſe by the way of Germany, and ſhake hands with Buonaparte. Moreau in his letter, dated Kehl, talks of ſhaking hands with Buonaparte.

A Munich head of June 26, mentions that a courier from Inſpruck brought news of the French having taken Polzen, ſecured the paſſage of Schultz, and advanced into the vallies of Frieſſer and Munſter.

Paris dates of the 5th July ſay, "We have certainly taken poſſeſſion of Leghorn, Ancona, and Civitta Vecchia. It is ſaid, that at Leghorn we took from the Engliſh ſhipping, &c. to the amount of 60 millions. The miniſters of the king of Naples and the pope had arrived at Paris.

NEW-YORK, *September* 1.

By the arrival of the brig Two Siſters, Richard Jeffery, maſter, from Cape Francois in 11 days, we receive the following information:

Every kind of proviſions were in great plenty at the Cape, Port Dauphin, Port-de-Paix, &c. Flour was ſelling for ten dollars with the proſpect of its falling ſoon to eight, as the public ſtores were filled up with no leſs than 25,000 barrels.

The government was diſbanding ſeveral uſeleſs camps in the interior of their iſland, in order to leſſen their charges and reſtore ſo many hands to agriculture.

The Britiſh had made no progreſs in any part of the iſland, but their forces were ſo much reduced at the Mole, by an epidemical diſorder, that they could hardly man three of their ſhips. Two thirds of their land troops had already periſhed, and the remainder were dying very faſt, and from 20 to 30 in a day.

An account was received of the capture of Tortola iſland by two French frigates, la Pleiade and Inforgate, with 300 land troops, and it was reported that after taking ſeveral Engliſh ſails richly laden, and deſtined to join the Jamaica convoy, they ſunk a few privateers, deſtroyed the town, and were daily expected with their prizes at the Cape.

September 2.

Extract from the log-book of the brig Torhill, captain Lovell, arrived yeſterday from St. Croix.

On Saturday laſt, the Cheſapeake bearing about W. N. W. ſaw three ſhips of war ſtanding to the weſtward, one of which altered her courſe about 11 A. M. and ſtood to the northward, the other two continued their courſe to the weſtward, and paſſed us about a mile ahead without ſhewing colours or offering to ſpeak us; we ſoon after ſaw a ſignal made by one of the two, and the ſhip to the northward immediately tacked and ſtood after them; we continued our courſe to the northward. Next morning early, we diſcovered three other ſhips bearing about weſt from us, diſtance about 3 leagues, Cape Charles then bearing about weſt, diſtance about 12 leagues. The ſhips ſhaped their courſe for us, but on ſome guns firing, which we took to be near the Cheſapeake, two of the largeſt ſhips tacked and ſtood for that place—the other, which appeared to be a ſloop of war, continued her courſe for us, but about nine o'clock, on a ſignal made from the other ſhips, ſhe tacked and ſtood after them, and about 11 o'clock they were out of ſight; at 12 we diſcovered them ſtanding to the eaſtward under full ſail, and ſoon after diſcovered four other ſhips in chaſe, which continued till about 5 o'clock, when one of the ſhips coming up with the ſhips chaſed, an action commenced, which laſted but a few minutes, and as ſoon as the ſmoke cleared away, ſo as to diſcover the ſhips, we miſſed one of them, which, we are perſuaded, muſt have ſunk; another ſhip then coming up with the one that had been engaged, they continued their courſe after the other two, which at dark appeared to be about a league diſtance.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 30.

In the Aurora of Auguſt 19, we already remarked that the retreat of the republicans from the Lahn was not owing to the ſuperiority of the Auſtrians, nor the conſequence of a defeat; but a ſkilful manœuvre which enſured the moſt important advantages to the French. We have alſo maintained that the crowding of the Auſtrians in purſuit of Kleber's corps promoted the moſt ſplendid ſucceſſes of the republicans, and that prudence commanded general Jourdan not to puſh forward towards Francfort, before Moreau had croſſed the Rhine, which we announced would be effected above Manheim.

All this is partly verified, and partly in ſuch a train as not to admit the leaſt doubt of its being ſpeedily accompliſhed. The project of croſſing the Rhine between Manheim and Landau, near Gambſheim and Keitſh, where the operation was leaſt dangerous, failed, owing to the accidental overflowing of the river.

But Providence ſeems to guide the republican army to the ſpots where the moſt ſplendid and deciſive ſucceſſes can be gained. The attack againſt fort Kehl was at firſt only intended as a feint; the real attack near Gambſheim miſcarried from the height of the waters of the Rhine; the French were then under the neceſſity to attempt the paſſage near fort Kehl; and fort Kehl, where the ſtrongeſt fortifications and innumerable other obſtacles ſeemed to render every effort uſeleſs, was taken in a few hours; Offenburgh and Friburg, the capital of Auſtrian Briſgau, ſurrendered, and the theatre of the war is at once tranſferred from the exhauſted territory of the petty German princes, to the hereditary dominions of the emperor, which had not yet been invaded during the whole courſe of the war, and which were ſo well protected, that after the loſs of Belgium the Imperial miniſtry ſuppoſed they might without any danger of further territorial loſſes continue the war, and that the French could only ravage the German principalities, which did not affect, but muſt on the contrary promote, the intereſts of the emperor.

There is no doubt that the executive directory will take every neceſſary meaſure to ſupport Moreau in his new and moſt important conqueſts, and enable him to improve his victories by over-running Swabia, Bavaria, Tyrol and Auſtria. The paſſage being effected near Kehl, the republicans have their communication with France, and an eaſy ſupply of proviſions ſecured; the bridge near Straſburg is on one ſide protected by the citadel of that city, and on the other by the batteries of fort Kehl. The whole army of the Rhine and Moſelle, except a few detachments left in the defiles of the Vauge, will undoubtedly have taken the road to Briſgau; all the republican troops in the department of the Upper Rhine, and the French corps near Baſle, will alſo ſucceſſively join Moreau as he advances up the river towards Bavaria and Tyrol.

And what means have the Auſtrians to oppoſe the victorious march of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle? The poſition of Wurmſer near Manheim, is not leſs than 70 miles from the ſpot where the republican army effected the paſſage; he cannot leave that poſition without expoſing the grand army of the archduke Charles to be hemmed in by Jourdan, in the mountains of the Weſterwald; he cannot keep that poſition without running the riſk of his communication with Auſtria being cut off by Moreau, who being near the paſſes of the Black Foreſt, will certainly not have failed to ſecure them, and by this he muſt have baffled, beforehand, every project of the Auſtrians againſt his own army.

The head quarters of the archduke Charles, are, according to the London papers, at Mulheim; conſequently two hundred and forty miles north of fort Kehl; ſhould he reſolve to haſten to the relief of Wurmſer, Jourdan's whole forces will fall on his rear, and one half of the Auſtrian army muſt conſequently be deſtroyed before they can get out of the difficult paſſages in the Weſterwald. If the archduke deter-

mines to keep his present position, nothing less than the ruin of his whole army can be expected.

ANNAPOLIS, *September 3.*

Frumish T. Chase and William Harwood, Esquires, were chosen electors of the senate for Anne-Arundel county, and Philip B. Key, Esq. for this city.

WILL be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 29th of September, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, in Prince-George's county, at the Horse Pen Branch, about 3 miles from Queen-Anne,

PART of a manory of LAND, with necessary improvements thereon, each of them well known. A particular description of each will be given on the day of sale. This property will be sold for ready cash only.

Also will be sold, on the said day, the subscriber's personal property, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, and plantation utensils, &c. on the same terms.

WILLIAM PEACH.

By virtue of writs of *fieri facias* from the general court to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the 20th day of September, at the house of Mr. James Wharfe, in the city of Annapolis,

THE following tracts or parcels of LAND, lying in the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, and in the neighbourhood of Pig Point.

Part of Burgage, containing 39 acres, Hill's Purchase, 136 acres, and Kicherton's Choice, 108 acres, taken as the property of John Simmons.

A tract of land called Long Rain, containing 200 acres, taken as the property of Joseph Hutton.

Grandee's Choice, containing 130 acres, Purnell's Anglea, 145 acres, Terapin Island, 20 acres, and Harrison's Enlargement, 102 acres, taken as the property of Samuel Lane. The above lands are sold to satisfy debts due to the State of Maryland; the state agent will attend and make known the terms of sale.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 6, 1796.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, will please to observe, that their next instalment becomes due on the first day of December next, and it is expected that the payments will be made at the Treasury of the Western Shore on or before that day, otherwise process will certainly issue against every delinquent on the day following: it hath been a practice heretofore to delay issuing against the delinquents until after the 20th day of February following, as no such indulgence will be given for the ensuing instalment, I hope the debtors will be punctual in making their payments. In all cases where property is taken in execution for the use of the state, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment be made.

The several county clerks will please to take notice, that agreeably to law their returns and payments should be made on the first day of November in each year, and as several of them have heretofore neglected to comply, I will certainly put the law in force against those who fail in making their returns and payments on the first day of November next.

The sheriffs are requested to pay up their respective balances on or before the first day of November next, otherwise I shall take immediate steps thereafter for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland.

FOR SALE,
Or to HIRE,

A STRONG healthy negro WOMAN, about thirty years of age, who has been accustomed to cook, milk cows, and other house work. Inquire at the Printing-Office.

THE commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the BANK of BALTIMORE, give notice to the stockholders, that in consequence of the first instalment being actually paid, an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS will take place on Monday morning the 10th day of October next, at the house intended for this bank.

Baltimore, September 2, 1796.

RICHARD TOOTELL has left Annapolis to reside in Baltimore; any person that has any claims will enclose them to Mr. James Bryden, Fountain-Inn, Baltimore, or to Mr. John Shaw, Annapolis, who will forward them to him.

N. B. Being appointed by Helen Paca, on the 5th of August, 1796, her attorney in fact, I offer to rent the undivided part of the lands of Aquila Paca, late of Harford county, deceased.

I will sell all my property in Annapolis.

RICHARD TOOTELL.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

The members are requested to meet at Mr. Wharfe's, at 11 o'clock on the first day's race.

In CHANCERY, September 1, 1796.

George Riley and Sarah his wife, against William Worthington and Anne his wife, Leonard Davis and Mary his wife, Joseph Wilson Davis, William Roper Davis, Leonard Young Davis, Thomas Wilson Davis, Samuel Young Davis, Nancy Wilson Davis, Clementius Davis, and Aquila Davis.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for William Worthington to render an account of his administration of the estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased, of Montgomery county, and of crops by him made on the land of said deceased, and of the sales of certain negroes of the said deceased, and of the rents and profits received by him from the lands and negroes devised by the said deceased to the said Sarah Riley, and of money received by the said Worthington by a decree of the court of Berkley county, in Virginia, against Leonard Davis, and to pay what shall be found due to the complainants on said account, and that certain lots of ground at Montgomery county court-house be sold, agreeably to the last will of the said deceased, and that said Worthington pay the balance due on a contract for the purchase of a tract of land from the state made by the said deceased, and in all respects perform his duty as administrator, with the will annexed, of the said deceased, and account for the money due from him on the purchase of 200 acres of land from the testator; the bill states, that all the defendants, except the said Worthington and his wife, reside out of the state of Maryland; it is, on motion of the complainants, adjudged and ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the twenty-first day of October next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the third Tuesday in February next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

STATE of MARYLAND,

Court of Chancery, September 1, 1796.

Thomas Iiams against Richard Iiams.

THE complainant applies for a decree for recording an indenture executed by Richard Iiams, on the 18th day of May, 1778, for conveying to the said Thomas Iiams, and his heirs, one undivided moiety or half part of one hundred acres of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, and known by the name of Richard Iiams's dwelling plantation; the bill states, that the said Richard Iiams hath, since the execution of the deed aforesaid, removed out of the state of Maryland, and now resides in the state of Pnenfylvania; it is adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of October next, that the said Richard Iiams may have notice of the complainant's application, and be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in February next, to shew cause wherefore a decree as prayed should not be passed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, September 1, 1796.

ALEXANDER CONTEE, an insolvent debtor, of Prince-George's county, entitled to the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one, having preferred a petition, in writing, to the chancellor, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, and the said Contee, having in his list of creditors, given in on oath several persons as creditors, who reside beyond sea, and have no agent in this state; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said petitioner appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the second day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean-time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three times successively, in the Maryland Gazette during the present month.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and there being other debts still against him which he is unable to pay, he therefore gives this public notice, that he means to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRISS.

September 5, 1796.

NOTICE.

WE shall make application to Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land, lying in the county aforesaid, called Duvall's Range.

ANNE MACCAULEY.
ACHILLA JACKLIN.

August 15, 1796.

STOCK for SALE.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, to the highest bidder, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the plantation of John Hall, late of Anne-Arundel county, in the Swamp, near Mr. Norman's warehouse, on the 11th day of October next, if fair; if not the first fair day,

ALL the STOCK, consisting of a choice parcel of cattle, plough horses, valuable mules, a number of excellent sheep and hogs, with the plantation utensils, &c. Among the cattle are some good work steers, and a number of young steers and heifers fit for slaughter. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Terms ready money.

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor.

West river, August 27, 1796.

Valuable property for sale on credit.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, if not disposed of before at private sale, on Monday the 17th day of October next, if fair, if not the sale to begin the first fair day after, on the premises, the sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, the following property, to wit:

THAT valuable and beautifully situated FARM, that has been occupied for a number of years last past by Rezin Rowles, deceased, lying on Kent-Island, in Queen-Anne's county, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, opposite to and in full view of the city of Annapolis; its situation is equalled by few and surpassed by none in the state of Maryland for its beauty and healthiness; the soil is fertile and well adapted to wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and grass, it is conveniently situated between the waters of the Bay and Beaver Neck creek, so as to be formed into a peninsula, that a small proportion of fencing encloses the whole farm; it now stands divided into three fields, four lots, and an excellent apple orchard, with many other kind of fruit trees, it has other advantages of a small piece of salt marsh in each field, and abounds with good springs from one end of the farm to the other; its neighbouring waters afford the greatest abundance of the best of fish, oysters and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, it is improved with a large and new dwelling house, with a brick front to the Bay, two story high, and 48 feet long, joined by a cross building with a south front of 46 feet long, with a commodious kitchen at the east end 28 feet long; a good negro quarter divided into proper lodging rooms, &c. a large barn, stable room for about 20 horses, and other necessary out buildings. The advantages arising to this farm from its vicinity to the city of Annapolis (it being only 7 measured miles) are too obvious to need mentioning, and its other advantages and conveniences are too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement; there will be a large crop of wheat seeded on this farm the ensuing fall, and possession will be given to the purchaser, if any, on the 1st day of January next, but should the said farm remain unsold after the 17th of October next, it will be to be rented for the ensuing year.

Will also be offered for sale, at the same time, 25 acres of valuable timber land, lying within a small distance of the aforesaid farm, and on a deep landing on Coxe's creek, the waters of which run within three hundred yards of the said farm. Good titles will be given to the said lands.

Also will be sold, at the same time and place, all the valuable personal property that belonged to the said Rezin Rowles, deceased, consisting of a number of valuable negroes of both sexes and all ages, household furniture of all kinds, a large and valuable stock of horned cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, farming utensils of all kinds, Indian corn, pork, and many other articles too tedious to be enumerated here. The terms will be easy and particularly made known at the time of sale. The lands will be shewn to any person desirous to view them before the time of sale, by Mr. Levin Rowles, now living on the aforesaid farm, and negotiations may be entered into for any of the aforesaid property any time previous to the time of public sale with the subscriber.

JOHN ROWLES, Administrator of Rezin Rowles.

Airy Hill, Kent county, July 20, 1796.

JOHN HYDE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as usual, at the tan-yard formerly occupied by Mr. Bayes, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leather of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his sincere thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future.

Annapolis, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 9th instant, a negro man who calls himself ROGER, and says he belongs to Benjamin Travers, of this county, which intelligence is false. I think it highly probable his master or mistress resides on the Eastern shore of Maryland, as he was seen crossing the bay in a canoe. If the aforesaid negro is not taken out of gaol at the expiration of two months from the date hereof, he will then be sold for the fees arising on his commitment.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Sheriff of Calvert county.

Calvert county, Aug. 14, 1796.

AUGUSTA MAINE,

Bonnet, Cloak, and Mantua-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, and the public in general, that she has removed from Mr. John Hurst's to Mr. James Mattison's, hatter, (opposite the store of Messrs. Ridgely & Evans,) where she will keep a general assortment of silks, and all articles belonging to her line of business, and will carry it on in all its branches. Bonnets, ready made, may be had on the same terms on which they were formerly sold in the same place by Miss Sarah Owens; and all commands in that line shall be punctually attended to, and executed in the best manner and on the shortest notice. It is with pleasure she avails herself of the present opportunity to return her sincere thanks for past favours, and to solicit a continuance of their patronage, to deserve which no exertion on her part shall be wanting.

Annapolis, August 25, 1796. 3

To be SOLD, to the highest BIDDER, on Thursday the 15th day of September, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, for ready money, pursuant to the direction of the last will and testament of JAMES OWENS, sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

TWO valuable tracts of LAND, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, viz.

No. 1, A tract or parcel whereon the deceased lived, containing about 204 acres, whereon is a convenient dwelling house, tobacco house, and other out houses, a good meadow, in timothy, and two good apple orchards, with other fruit trees.

No. 2, One other tract, about a quarter of a mile from the above, containing about 136 acres, whereon is a good dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, a good apple orchard, with other fruit trees, and some very valuable meadow ground.

3X ANNE OWENS, Executrix,
JAMES OWENS, Executor.

Also will be offered for sale, the plantation whereon I now live, adjoining No. 2, containing 275 acres, whereon are a dwelling house, barn, tobacco house, quarter, with other convenient houses, an excellent apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. Should the above land be sold I shall then sell the stock of cattle, hogs, sheep, household furniture, plantation utensils, and some valuable young negroes.

JAMES OWENS.

N. B. All this land lies within 4 miles of Pig-Point warehouse, 7 of West river, and 18 of the city of Annapolis.

Anne-Arundel county, August 24, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber hereof intends to petition the next September court of Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound the fifth line of a tract of land called BARWEL'S PURCHASE, also the fifth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S GREAT PARK, and the fourth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S PARK, they being contiguous and adjoining the land now the property of the minor heirs of Aaron Parish, deceased; all the other lines of the above lands are contiguous and adjoining the lands in the possession of the subscriber.

THOMAS NORRIS, of THOS.

August 19, 1796. 3

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Upper Marlborough, and will be sent to the General Post-Office, if not taken up before the first day of October next.

THOMAS ALLNUT, Calvert county,
Auston Allen,
Thomas M. Brown,
Levin Bel,
Mrs. Eleonor Boarman,
Thomas Balding,
Richd. A. Contee, 2 letters,
James Clark,
Walter Dorsey,
Sam. Debutz,
Matthew Daggett,
Charles Edwards,
George P. Greenfield,
Thomas H. Hanson,
Capt. Wm. Jackson,
James Mewburn,
John F. Mercer, 2 letters,
Jacob & Jos. Mecenty,
Anthony Oneal,
George Naylor,
Moses Orme,
Nicholas Young,
Francis H. Roger,
Edward Rynolds,
David Stone.

3X

SAM. HAMILTON, D. P. M.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Chaptico, if not taken up by the first day of October next, they will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. LANCELOT CHUNN, sen. near Newport, Charles county.
Mr. George Sweeney, 2 letters.
Mr. Francis Noble, St. Mary's county.
Doctor Samuel Debutts, St. Mary's county, Maryland.
Mr. Benjamin Reeder, care of Peregrine Bond, near Chaptico, St. Mary's county.
Mr. Wilfred Neale, Esq. Chaptico, St. Mary's county.
Mr. Dryden Reeder, St. Mary's county, Maryland, near Chaptico.

An APPRENTICE
Wanted at this Office. 5t

In virtue of the power vested in me by the honourable chancellor of Maryland, for the disposal of the residue of the real estate belonging to the late EDWARD DIGGES, of Saint-Mary's county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th day of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on a credit of two equal annual payments, the purchaser passing bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale,

A TRACT of land on Great Pipe creek, in Frederick county, containing, by a late accurate survey, 3544 acres; this land lays adjacent to the seat and merchant mill of Col. NORMAND BRUCE; it is level, of an excellent quality for farming, and all covered with wood; its situation is very advantageous, being in the vicinity of several valuable merchant mills, and in the heart of a fine farming country. A plot of the land will be shewn, and attendance given on the day of sale, by

4 BERNARD O'NEILL, Administrator de bonis non of EDWARD DIGGES.

Montgomery county, Aug 8, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of Captain JONATHAN MORRIS, late of Frederick county, an insolvent debtor, that they bring in their claims against him, regularly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of September next, in order that a dividend may be made of the money in hand.

P. MANTZ, Trustee.

Frederick-town, Aug. 3, 1796. 4

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Sunday morning the 7th instant, a remarkable black negro lad named TIM, since called himself JAMES, and will no doubt change his name to evade detection: is about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, when spoken to has a side look of attention, well made, likely, artful and complaisant; a dimple in his chin, and large white teeth; was seen going to Annapolis from Baltimore, dressed in a short brown outside jacket, with sleeves and no lining, and linen trousers. He took with him many other articles of wearing apparel, consisting of shirts, a dark blue cloth coat, striped cotton stockings, &c. and it is probable he will change his dress; he was raised in Annapolis by Benjamin Ogle, Esq; who has still his father and mother, the one a cook, the other his head waiter. Whoever secures said negro, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have the above reward.

4 JOHN ROBT. HOLLIDAY.

Epsom, 9 miles from Baltimore, Aug. 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have demands against the estate of Doctor MICHAEL PUE, late of Baltimore county, deceased, are requested to appear at the dwelling plantation of the subscriber, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on the nineteenth day of September next ensuing the date hereof, with their claims legally authenticated, when a devidend will be made among the creditors, pursuant to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

6X MARY PUE, Administratrix of MICHAEL PUE, deceased.

Anne-Arundel county, July 19, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND, Esquire, late of the city of Washington, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those who have any claims against the said deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated.

5 JOHN DAVIDSON, } Executors.
R. B. LATIMER. }

Annapolis, August 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at Mr. WHARFE'S tavern, in Annapolis, on the 19th day of September next, at ELK-RIDGE LANDING on the 21st, at the CITY of WASHINGTON on the 30th, and all other times in the month of September at my office in Upper Marlborough, for the purpose of receiving the taxes on carriages, and issuing licences to retailers of wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, agreeably to the laws of congress.

5 RICHARD MARSHALL, Collector of the revenue of Prince George's and Anne-Arundel counties.

August 10, 1796.

Annapolis, August 2, 1796.

ON the first Monday in October next an election will be held for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the general assembly; and one member to represent the second district in the congress of the United States.

And on the second Wednesday in November, an election will be held for one elector, to elect the president and Vice-President of the United States.

6 RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, a small black MARE, about 13 hands high, 10 years old, with a hanging main and switch tail, and has no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 29, 1796. X EDWARD JOURNEY.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at this office, price three eighths of a dollar,

REFLECTIONS

On the proposition to communicate, by a navigable canal, the waters of Chesapeake with those of Delaware Bay,

Addressed
To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

FERRY BOATS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horses and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Island and Talbot county, on the Eastern shore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay side, in Talbot county, opposite to West river, runs to West river and there abouts. As this is by far the most convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Easton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eastern shore, and will be attended with much less expence than any other passage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greatest attention, in order to give every satisfaction in our power to those that will please to favour us with their custom.

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

June 22, 1796. 6X

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised us, the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz— 1 Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the canal,			26,250
5847 Prizes,			175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets at 10 dollars			175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

36

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars. 9

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

WANTED,

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers. 12 tf

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STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796. 10

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.